

XXIV INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ONOMASTIC SCIENCES

Barcelona, 5th- 9th September 2011

"Names in daily life"

FIRST CIRCULAR

<http://barcelona.onomastica.cat/>



The International Council
of Onomastic Sciences

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0. PRESENTATION

The *International Council of Onomastic Sciences* (ICOS) is the international organization for anybody who has a special interest in the study of names (place-names, personal names, and proper names of all kinds). The aim of the Council is the advancement, representation and co-ordination of name-research on an international level and in an interdisciplinary context. The first ICOS Congress was held in Paris in 1938 and in 1947 it began to be held at regular, three-year intervals in different cities of the world and with the collaboration of prestigious universities.

Following the decision taken at the General Assembly of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS), held in August 2008 in Toronto (Canada), the **24th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences** will be held in **Barcelona**, at the University of Barcelona, from **5th to 9th of September, 2011**.

The conference is organized under the auspices of ICOS, the Catalan Government (*Generalitat*) and the University of Barcelona, and has the overall theme of reference

Names in daily life

In Catalonia, onomastic studies enjoy a long tradition, their origins being traced back to the figure of Josep Balari i Jovany, professor at the University of Barcelona, in the last decades of the nineteenth century. Balari established contacts with European and American pioneers in the field and helped plant the first seeds of the research to be undertaken in the Catalan cultural and linguistic setting. Following Balari, the science of onomastics, promoted from within the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* and the University of Barcelona, has since produced outstanding results and has attracted eminent scholars, among whom we find the likes of Francesc de Borja Moll, Antoni Maria Badia i Margarit, Enric Moreu-Rey and Joan Coromines.

In the past three decades, coinciding with the general recovery of the Catalan language, onomastics has acquired an increasingly important role. This role has been manifest in academia, in the standardisation (or *normalisation*) of the language, in its growing use in public records, databases, cartography and on signs, and in its expanding institutional projection. In this process the work of the *Comissió de Toponímia de Catalunya* (Committee on Place Names of Catalonia), the Office of Onomastics of the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* and the *Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya* (Cartographic Institute of Catalonia) has been instrumental.

Barcelona, the host for this conference, has consolidated its position over the last thirty years as a pole of reference in Catalonia, and as a leader among the cities of the Iberian Peninsula, Europe and the Mediterranean. The transition to democracy ushered in a period of ambitious urban renovation and rehabilitation throughout the city. The impetus of the 1992 Olympic Games and later initiatives have forged a city that combines tradition and modern design - the Barcelona of today, from its historic city quarters to its stylish new seafront, and the unique urban plan of the Eixample district - a landmark in town planning not only in Europe but throughout the world.

The 24th ICOS congress represents an opportunity to strengthen the projection of the city, the country and its institutions in the international academic field. It can achieve this from within the framework of the study of proper names: a science that while focusing on the study of names has a marked multilingual and interdisciplinary vocation. At the same time this can be accomplished in the context of the Catalan language, one that has enjoyed the support of leading figures in science and which can boast a long-standing tradition of support in its defence and dissemination from its institutions and civil society.

1. ORGANIZATION: COMMITTEES

HONORARY COMMITTEE

Honorary President: Josep-Lluís Carod Rovira

Executive President: Josep Moran

Promoting Institutions

Generalitat de Catalunya: Bernat Joan

Universitat de Barcelona: Carles Carreras

International Council of Onomastic Sciences: Sheila Embleton

Organizing Institutions

Institut d'Estudis Catalans: Salvador Giner

Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya: Jaume Miranda

Societat d'Onomàstica: Josep M. Albaigès

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Coordinator: Joan Tort (Universitat de Barcelona)

Assistant: Esperança Piquer (Barcelona)

Section Presidents:

Julia Kuhn (Friedrich Schiller-Universität Jena)

Olga Molchanova (Uniwersytet Szczeciński, Polska)

Silvio Brendler (Hamburg)

Elwys De Stefani (Universität Bern)

Jean Germain (Université Catholique de Louvain)

María Dolores Gordón (Universidad de Sevilla)

Emili Casanova (Universitat de València)

Peter Jordan (Universität Wien)

Donatella Bremer (Università di Pisa)

Jaume Miranda (Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, Barcelona)

Joan Anton Rabella (Institut d'Estudis Catalans, Oficina d'Onomàstica, Barcelona)

Albert Turull (Universitat de Lleida)

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Coordinator: Francesc Vilaró

Comissió de Toponímia de Catalunya

Joan Anton Rabella

Elvira Riera

Isabel Ticó

International Council of Onomastic Sciences

Sheila Embleton, Elwys De Stefani

Universitat de Barcelona

José Enrique Gargallo

Joan Tort

Universitat de València

Emili Casanova

Vicent M. Rosselló

Societat d'Onomàstica

Josep M. Albaigès

2. SCIENTIFIC STRUCTURE

This international conference will serve as a platform and forum for the presentation and interdisciplinary and intercultural discussion and debate of all theoretical and practical questions concerning Onomastics - understood as the general science of names. The conference platform seeks to foster and promote the exchange of ideas between specialists from different language areas of the world and between specialists in different fields of knowledge and research. Its aim is to achieve this mission not in a neutral way but with a clearly defined objective: the defence and promotion of the science of Onomastics, at this the beginning of the 21st century, as a rich form of dialogue and intercommunication at the service of all branches of science.

In this framework, the conference organizers start from the premise that in a world characterised by increasing specialization and by the exponential growth of information and the velocity with which this information is disseminated, it is essential to find suitable channels for vehicular exchanges and effective communication in a field as broad and as versatile as that formed by names. Furthermore, these channels, far from being limited in their use to a circle of specialists and academics, should also be at the service of other users, managers and stakeholders as they exchange data and information. It is for this reason that we wish to emphasize the need for ICOS to take a lead in influencing the dissemination and exchange of knowledge on a truly global stage: highlighting cultures around the world, their specific features and problems both in the past and today and which are all too often ignored or only partially appreciated in European Onomastic studies.

We therefore welcome communications or specific papers (individual, collective or institutional) that can best achieve the goals and purposes outlined above. The organizers invite all interested parties to forward their proposals associated with the overall theme of names in everyday life and in the specific context of one of the twelve sections stated below that serve as the conference's guiding principles:

1. Terminology
2. Onomastic Theory
3. Onomastics and Linguistics
4. Names in Society
5. Anthroponomastics
6. Toponomastics
7. Onomastics and History
8. Onomastics and Geography
9. Onomastics and Culture
10. Cartography and Toponymy: New Platforms for Information Management
11. Onomastics and Standardization Processes
12. Catalan Onomastics

3. SCIENTIFIC SECTIONS

SECTION 1. TERMINOLOGY

President: Julia Kuhn / Advisers: Isolde Hausner, Mats Wahlberg

Terminological rigour is often taken as a measure of how far a science has progressed. A strict application of terms is a necessary tool in all scientific communication.

Papers presenting overall terminological questions, the situation within various branches of onomastics (place-names, personal names and other types of names) or in a certain country are welcome. The work in this section should focus on problems concerning ambiguous and inconsistent use of onomastic terms, the need for new terms or deletion of old terms, etc., rather than on contributions with a mere describing purpose. Concrete terminological problems in connection with classification and structural analysis of different types of names are also important to discuss.

Terminological discrepancies between different languages and countries sometimes make the international communication between onomasticians difficult. ICOS wants to take up the challenge to work on the elaboration of a list of basic onomastic terms for international use. The ICOS Terminology Group is therefore currently engaged in creating such a list in the three official languages of ICOS, English, French and German. Papers focusing on problems related to mutual understanding of onomastic terms on an international level are especially welcome as a means of promoting the work within this group and opening a broad discussion for all interested ICOS members.

Subtopics:

1. Overall terminological questions
2. Terminological problems within various branches of onomastics
3. Terminological problems in connection with classification and structural analysis of different types of names
4. Terminological discrepancies between different languages and countries. The need for an international list of onomastic terms

SECTION 2. ONOMASTIC THEORY

President: Olga Molchanova / Advisers: Richard Coates, Sarah Leroy

In this section we invite papers based on the investigation of both Indo-European and non-Indo-European languages with special emphasis on the philosophical and linguistic nature of names; semiotic approaches to names from the perspective of particular signs they represent: icons (with onomatopoeic words in their composition), indices, symbols, etc.; grammatical attributes of names: participation of different categories in building up names, e.g. correlation between nominal and verbal forms in languages of different families; syntactic characteristics, with a special emphasis on phrases and clauses used in proper naming; cognitive onymic studies (with reference to space cognition and culturally salient effects reflected in names); the theory of the relation between naming and the study of prehistory (the theory should help in the interpretation of place-names in indigenous languages, to build up evidence based on scientific tools rather than random unrelated facts); special linguistic markers of namehood (phonotactics, onymic semantics, forms of double possession in some languages, topographic terms as place-name markers); the types of meanings that names can hold; the pragmatics of names; statistical evaluation of namehood; nameability (i.e. the study of the range of things which cultures allow to be named); methods of research in onomastics; and relations between different branches of onomastics.

We encourage the submission of papers on any of these aspects of naming as they are expressed in individual languages, provided that the main purpose of the papers is the exploration of general or theoretical ideas.

SECTION 3. ONOMASTICS AND LINGUISTICS

President: Silvio Brendler / Advisers: Artur Galkowski, Willy Van Langendonck

Although the realm of onomastics may be thought of as going beyond the borders of linguistics, onomastics is a linguistic discipline at heart. The place of linguistics in onomastics as well as of onomastics in linguistics, and the relationship between onomastics and linguistics are major themes of this section. As linguistics has undergone momentous change in recent decades, it will be worth observing its effect on onomastics. In addition, the section will focus on the description of proper names (hereafter referred to as *names*) in various grammatical models, the description of names at different linguistic interfaces, the search for onymic markers, and neuro- and psycholinguistic findings concerning names.

Papers dealing with non-Indo-European languages and applying methodology from non-Western traditions are particularly welcome.

Subtopics:

1. History of the relationship between onomastics and linguistics
2. Recent trends in linguistic onomastics
3. Systemic onomastics (as distinct from the description of onymic systems in section 2), especially grammar of names
4. Pragmatics of names (names in actual use)
5. Areal onomastics (geography of names)
6. Chronology and stratigraphy of names
7. Comparative, contrastive and typological onomastics
8. Names in language contact
9. Psycho-onomastics
10. Neuro-onomastics
11. Classification/categorization of names
12. History of names, principles of name-specific etymology
13. Statistical onomastics
14. Lexicography of names

SECTION 4. NAMES IN SOCIETY

President: Elwys De Stefani / Advisers: Nicolas Pepin, Terhi Ainiola

This section is interested in the contextualized analysis of proper names, as they are used by the members of a community in their everyday conduct. The underlying idea is that names are not just static, linguistic "labels" that speakers may choose to assign to single referents: rather, recent research based on "real usage" of names in spoken or written language has shown that names are highly malleable language units. This is true not only with regard to their formal aspects (e.g. name variants), but also as concerns their conceptual side (e.g. when are particular language units treated as "names"?) as well as their referential properties (reference to an object is not "given", but has to be "established" by speakers). Papers presenting findings based on corpora of spoken (spontaneous talk, interviews, etc.) or written language and dealing with issues such as social identity, social action, naming practices, referential practices, etc. are welcome.

Subtopics:

1. Names as resources for the accomplishment of socially relevant actions
2. The use of anthroponyms and other forms of address in conversation
3. The use of toponyms and spatial descriptions by social actors
4. Contextualized analyses of name variants
5. Discursive approaches to the analysis of naming procedures
6. Names as expedients for stereotypization and discrimination practices
7. Anonymization and pseudonymization procedures
8. Names in professional settings

We invite proposals in any related area including, but not limited to, socio-onomastics, interactional onomastics, pragmatics of names, conversation analysis, discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, etc. There are no limitations as regards the name categories to be discussed in this section. Papers on any kind of names that appear to be relevant for the study of "names in society" are welcome (e.g. anthroponyms, toponyms, ethnonyms, commercial names, pet names, etc.).

SECTION 5. ANTHROPONOMASTICS

President: Jean Germain / Advisers: Damaris Nübling, Nobuhle Ndimandi Hlongwa

In this section, you are invited to present and to discuss new research on personal names. The range of topics should be as broad as possible, including diachronic as well as synchronic perspectives and questions. Possible topics are the traditional "Western" personal name systems. Special emphasis will be put on Extra-European cultures: Africa, South America, North America, Australia, Asia, etc. The focus is laid on different naming practices: When are humans named by which sort of name(s)? Are they already named directly after (or even before) birth or only during their life? Does the name change from time to time? If it does, when precisely does it take place and on which social, cultural or biological occasions? Is the person's sex of special interest, and how is it marked? Are there unisex name cultures? Into which periods can a human's life be divided in order to be perceived as a new identity? In Western cultures, a human gets a new name when (s)he is married or when (s)he enters a monastery. Do even unborn children get names? as in Japan? dead persons? We wish to get a knowledge exchange of ethnology / (cultural) anthropology as until now both disciplines have studied names separately, without noticing the other. Thus, not only official names, but also research on unofficial names (nicknames, pseudonyms in the internet, passwords which are given by the bearers themselves, nicknames in the entertainment industry) shall be presented in this section.

Subtopics:

1. Diachronic and synchronic studies on personal names
2. Naming practices in different cultures
3. Names of periods of life
4. Personal names and sex/gender
5. Surnames/clan names (e.g. in the African context)
6. (in)official names
7. Anthroponyms of toponymic origin
8. Anthroponyms and toponyms: genetic processes of independence and interrelation

SECTION 6. TOPONOMASTICS

President: María Dolores Gordón / Advisers: Thomas F. Schneider, Wolf Ahrens

The Toponomastics section welcomes contributions on all general and theoretical questions concerning the study of place names, the methodology of toponomastics research, and questions

involving contact between toponymy and other areas of linguistics: toponymy and historical linguistics, toponymy and synchronic linguistics (and within these topics, studies on specific aspects of place names, toponymy and morphology, toponymy and phonetics, toponymy and semantics, toponymy and lexicology, toponymy and dialectology, toponymy and sociolinguistics, toponymy and language contact and interference, etc.).

The section is open to contributions regarding ongoing toponymic research projects (projects regarding collections of data or projects involving analysis and interpretation of toponyms).

Especially welcome are contributions that focus on the innovative studies of place names and those that centre on aspects that have been insufficiently treated up to now.

Subtopics:

1. Toponomastic theory
2. Methodology of toponomastics research
3. Projects regarding the collection of data and projects involving analysis and interpretation of place names.
4. Toponomastics and Linguistics; in this subsection would fall contributions on:
 - Toponymy and language history, for example linguistic layers in toponymy, toponymy and migration movements, etc.
 - Toponymy, dialectology and linguistic geography, isoglosses, dialect influences, etc.
 - Toponymy, language contact and linguistic interference
 - Semantic fields and referential types of toponyms: Oronyms, hydronyms, phytonyms, zoonyms, etc.
 - Toponymy and morphology: the study of specific morphological features (diminutives, augmentatives, collectives, etc.)
 - Toponymy, lexicology and semantics (historical and synchronic)
 - Toponymy and lexicography: Place name dictionaries, the occurrence of proper names in other types of dictionaries
 - Toponymy and historical phonetics
5. Names for inhabitants of towns and countries: Origin, geographical spread, sociolinguistic aspects, etc.
6. Toponyms of anthroponymic origin
7. Toponyms and anthroponyms: genetic processes of independence and interrelation

SECTION 7. ONOMASTICS AND HISTORY

President: Emili Casanova / Advisers: Pierre Henri Billy, Steffen Patzold

The section deals with the historic dimension of names. The interest of the knowledge gained does not exclusively centre on the history of the relevant language. On the contrary, the centre of the topic has to be the general historical importance of names. The historic meaning and the efficacy of names will be studied, in particular in fields which are being intensively discussed today in historical studies, such as the following:

- Names are indicators of identity. They can express membership of human communities of all kinds. What relation exists between names and identities, and what are the consequences of this relationship for historical change?
- Names have become, over the course of history, a topic in politics and law. How have politics and law intervened in the allocation of names, to what restrictions have these interventions been subject, what contradictions did they give rise to, and what historical changes arose as a result of them?
- History also studies change in ideas, perceptions and human interpretations and their impact on human decisions and actions. Names rest on hypotheses about the social world and

reflect these hypotheses. To what extent can names serve as sources for the historical study of human ideas, perceptions and interpretations?

- Personal names are capable of relating certain individuals and groups with others. What dialogue is possible between historic prosopography and Onomastics? What light can onomastics shed on the way historical change affects persons, both as individuals and as groups?
- Place-names have referents: name-dating by etymology does not inevitably produce the same results as place-dating by Archaeology. Archaeologists use Toponymy as a means to access the past, linguists as a means to report the past. What relations can exist between both sciences?
- Place-names offer a reading of the historic landscape and cartographical presentation of toponymic data allows us to understand it better. What relations exist between History, Geography and historical Toponymy?

SECTION 8. ONOMASTICS AND GEOGRAPHY

President: Peter Jordan /Advisers: Yaives Ferland, Choo Sungjae

A research activity is the more geographical the more it is related to space and the more it integrates the human as well as the natural sphere. This is also relevant when it comes to judge whether a certain onomastic research has geographical aspects. Naming is anyway a human activity and performed by social/cultural groups. So it depends on the relation of names to space and nature and on the importance a certain research activity attributes to these relations, whether this research on names has geographical aspects or can be classified as geographical.

This is most obvious with place names, which are already by definition related to space. But research into place names may also be done on a more (or even purely) linguistic level. Only if other space-related aspects are additionally involved, does research on place names become unmistakably geographical.

This is certainly the case when place names are observed as expressions and carriers of space-related and group identity (presuming that any kind of group has a specific location in space), when it comes to discussions on the relation between place name and feature and the motives for place naming, but also when topics refer to other typical fields of geographical research like administrative-territorial systems or transportation. Maps as reduced and generalized abstractions of complex spatial reality as well as the most specific geographical means of communication and the role of place names on them are certainly also most geographical objects of names research.

Subtopics:

1. Functions of place names on maps
2. Place names and space -related identity (patterns, processes, representations)
3. Place names and group identity (especially of linguistic minorities, regional and local language groups, bilingual areas)
4. Place name/feature relation with transboundary features
5. Motives for place naming
6. Place naming in administration
7. Use of place names in transportation (roads, railways, air transport)
8. Exonyms as indicators of spatial (cultural, political, economic) relations
9. Polysemic generics of geographical features

SECTION 9. ONOMASTICS AND CULTURE

President: Donatella Bremer / Advisers: Grant Smith, Anne-Dietlind Krüger

The globalized world of today contains a treasury of names from all languages that should be seen as a shrine of cultural features being passed on to future generations.

This section will attempt to analyze the multidimensional aspects of proper names as artistic and cultural artefacts. New approaches to areas not yet well examined are especially desired. The following topics are suggested to provide guidance and inspiration:

1. Theory and Methods
2. Names and literature, theatre, cinema, and video
3. Names and music
4. Names and the visual arts (painting, sculpture, architecture, design)
5. Names and popular culture
6. Names and translation.

This section covers a wide range of basic theoretical issues, from those related to specific literary analyses, to those related to applied issues, such as the use of names in translation. With these goals in mind, studies of cultural groups that have received little scholarly attention until now are especially welcome.

SECTION 10. CARTOGRAPHY AND TOPONYMY: NEW PLATFORMS FOR INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

President: Jaume Miranda / Advisers: Antti Leino, Pier-Giorgio Zaccheddu

This section welcomes contributions that examine, in the broadest sense, the interrelation between maps, place names and the use of new technologies and information management as applied to geographical toponymy. In addition, papers should also aim to address the new range of technologies that manipulate information for toponymy and cartography in the emerging world of geoinformation.

Here the challenge is provided by the exponential growth of information, control and management of databases, while experts and society need guidelines, models and patterns for the exchange and dissemination of data. Today, the challenges presented by global information are inseparable from the idea that underlies the map and the cartographic language support and which is essential for the efficient management and use of this information. In addition to the specific techniques required to manipulate this information, many questions are being raised for specialists and users alike on multiple scales.

Within this general framework, we welcome contributions that examine the following issues:

1. Toponymic databases
2. Digital gazetteers and inventories
3. From quantity to quality: updating the hierarchy and standardization of data
4. Geoinformation vs. experts in toponymy
5. Anthroponymic data bases

In the specific field of toponymy and cartography:

6. New platforms for access to information
7. New models: SDIs (Spatial Data Infrastructure)
8. Exchange of information and interaction toponymy
9. Platforms and formats of communication (sending and receiving) information toponymy

10. Cooperative approaches related to the web

SECTION 11. ONOMASTICS AND PROCESSES OF STANDARDIZATION

President: Joan Anton Rabella / Advisers: André Lapierre, Mikel Gorrotxategui

The content of this section covers essentially three topics: legislation about onomastics, standardization of anthroponymy and standardization of toponymy.

The part dedicated to *Legislation* contains legislation-related papers that apply to anthroponymy and toponymy in different countries, including the description of the specific legal frameworks as well as a comparison between different legal systems. Concerning toponymy, in addition to papers on indigenous toponymy and its corresponding legal framework, this section also includes papers on the United Nations activities and recommendations for national standardization in order to achieve international standardization.

The second part, *Anthroponymy*, includes papers on processes of standardization or normalization applied to anthroponymy—including both given names and family names (surnames). It takes into consideration those studies which concern current legal possibilities to normalize, translate or change given names and family names according to a legal framework. In addition, it includes papers related to the standardization from a historical point of view that apply to names of historical figures.

The part dedicated to *Toponymy* is composed of two main areas: the standardization concerning indigenous toponymy (which includes general and official toponymic gazetteers, urban gazetteers, guidelines for using toponyms as means of communication, etc.) and the standardization regarding the exogenous toponymy (including complex topics such as the use of toponyms in areas with contact languages or the existence of different systems for adapting or romanizing non-Latin toponyms).

Subtopics:

1. Legislation on anthroponymy (given names, family names, name changes)
2. Legislation on toponymy (local or national toponymy, international toponymy)
3. Standardization of historical anthroponymy
4. Standardization of current anthroponymy
5. Standardization of local or national toponymy: toponymic gazetteers, street names, standardization for means of communication
6. Standardization of exonyms: areas with contact languages, normalization and / or romanization (transcription and transliteration), practices of means of communication
7. The role of world forums in the standardisation of anthroponyms and toponyms (in particular, the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, UNGEGN)

SECTION 12. CATALAN ONOMASTICS

President: Albert Turull / Advisors: Enric Ribes, Joan Miralles, Vicenç M. Rosselló

Catalan Onomastics, which began as an autonomous discipline in the late nineteenth century, has established itself as an interdisciplinary meeting point. In its development a key role has been played by a number of eminent linguists (with Joan Coromines at their head), as well as by several generations of historians and geographers among other disciplines. Thus, the study of names is thriving in the country's faculties of philology as well as in those of history and geography. Likewise, the study of names prospers within Catalonia's public administration (mapping and language policies), its official academies and, significantly, among a large number of local scholars, amateur and professional, within the Society of Onomastics founded in 1980. With the inclusion of this section dedicated to Catalan Onomastics, ICOS wishes to mark the centennial of this discipline in

Catalonia and to support its work in this field. We therefore welcome contributions in the following areas:

1. The linguistic and cultural strata of Catalan onomastics
2. Evolution and specific features of Catalan anthroponymy
3. Toponymy and anthroponymy related to Catalonia's cultural and institutional history
4. The proper name as a document for the history of the Catalan language
5. Catalan toponyms and its geographical environment (natural and human)
6. Catalan toponymy
7. Applied toponymy: cartography and cultural diffusion

4. ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMME

a. Time table

	Monday, 5th	Tuesday, 6th	Wednesday, 7th	Thursday, 8th	Friday, 9th	
8	Registration					
9	Opening session	4 X 8 sessions	Toponymic excursion and academic visit	4 X 8 sessions	4 X 8 sessions	
10	Academic session	Break		Break	4 X 8 sessions	2 X 8 sessions
11	Break					
12	3 x 8 sessions	4 X 8 sessions		4 X 8 sessions	Academic session	
13	Lunch			Lunch		
14	3 x 8 sessions	3 x 8 sessions		3 x 8 sessions	3 x 8 sessions	
15	Break			Break		
16	3 x 8 sessions	Roundtable		Roundtable	Closing session	
17				ICOS General Meeting		
18						
19		Homage/Dinner				
20						

b. Academic sessions

The proposed themes are as follows (the speakers have been confirmed in both cases; the titles are provisional):

Academic Session 1: *Xavier Terrado* (University of Lleida): "Contributions from Catalan Onomastics to Contemporary Science."

Academic Session 2: *Helen Kerfoot* (Natural Resources Canada; Group of Experts on Geographical Names of the UN): "Place Names and administration: a perspective from the experience of the last decades."

c. Special sessions

Two roundtables have been planned, to be held on September 6 and 8, with the following themes:

1. "Methodology of database analysis and onomastic corpus of information". *Chair: Miquel Parella (Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya)*

2. "Onomastics and media". *Chair: José Enrique Gargallo (Universitat de Barcelona)*

d. Parallel activities

ICOS General Assembly: The General Assembly of ICOS is scheduled on Thursday, 8th September, in the afternoon.

Excursions: On Wednesday, 7th September, all activity is focused on the excursions program.

Special session and official dinner: On Tuesday, 6th September, in the afternoon at the headquarters of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans, the organization will offer a tribute to a figure in Catalan language and Onomastics, Dr. Antoni Maria Badia i Margarit. The event will close with a dinner for all participants of the Congress in the court of that institution.

5. OTHER INFORMATION

a. Official Languages

The official conference languages are Catalan, Spanish, English, German, French and Occitan.

Papers will be presented in any of these languages. The specific language (or languages) used in each section will depend, in practice, on the languages used by most participants.

In the development of the congress, the organization shall ensure that, where possible, the sections are multilingual.

The organization plans to offer simultaneous interpretation services for opening and closing events, as well as plenary lectures.

b. Travel and accommodation

The organisation will not be responsible for booking lodging or travel for anyone attending the Congress. The ICOS Barcelona web page will offer a selection of hotels of all categories located close to the official Congress venue: <http://barcelona.onomastica.cat/>

The web page of the Barcelona City Council (<http://www.barcelonaturisme.com/>) provides comprehensive information on hotels, restaurants and places of interest in the city (in Catalan, Spanish, English and French).

6. ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Those interested in submitting a paper to the conference should send an abstract in a Word document with a maximum of 2,000 characters, to the following address:

info@barcelona.onomastica.cat

Download Abstract File: <http://barcelona.onomastica.cat/en/circulars/>

The deadline for abstract submission is December 15th, 2010.

The abstract will be formulated in the same language as the paper. It has to describe the essential aspects of developing content and its scientific objectives. As a principle, it should allow a proper assessment by the evaluators on the proposed contents.

The author should indicate the **name of the section** they consider their paper belongs to. Nevertheless, the Scientific Committee may assign it to a different section should this be necessary.

Acceptance of abstracts and the subsequent invitation to authors to present the paper at the Congress will be done following the second circular in February 2011.

7. PRESENTATION OF PAPERS AND FINAL TEXTS

The **oral presentation** will highlight in particular the original aspects of the contribution, so that such issues are an incentive for debate and discussion.

25 minutes will be assigned to each presentation (20 minutes for the talk and 5 minutes for subsequent discussion).

The **written version** of the paper should be sent to the organization (info@barcelona.onomastica.cat) after the conclusion of the conference, for possible inclusion in the proceedings. The deadline for the receipt of the written version of the paper will be October 31, 2011.

In the second circular the authors will be given instructions on the formal characteristics of the text. It is expected that the publication will be in digital format.

For organisational reasons, the local committee may establish that a certain number of communications will be presented in poster format. Regardless of the format, however, all communications accepted and presented will be included in the final publication under equal conditions.

8. ANNEX (ABSTRACT)

Abstract

Title:
Name:
Section:
Thematic scope:
Objectives:
Documentation:
Methodology:
New findings:
Basic keywords of the abstract:
Abstract:
Definitive section:

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